

MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

A National Republican Newspaper. Devoted to Constitutional Liberty, Union, and every true Interest of the Country.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1857.

[NO. 27.]

THE REPUBLICAN.

Published every Thursday Morning.
BY L. MATTINGLY.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
If paid in advance, \$1.50
After the expiration of three months, 2.00
At the end of the year, 2.50

Terms of Advertising.
One square (ten lines or less), three insertions, or less, one dollar; each additional insertion under three months, twenty-five cents.
Business Cards, not exceeding five lines inserted twelve months for five dollars.
Longer advertisements, by the year, inserted at the ordinary rates.

The Republican Job Office.
We have added over two hundred dollars worth of Job Type, and to our office recently, and now feel prepared to execute, on short notice, all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY
Job Printing,
Either in Bronze or Colors.

THOSE WANTING
Pamphlets,
Hand Bills,
Catalogues,
Labels,
Blanks of every Description,
Will be furnished on short notice, and at reduced prices. The patronage of the public generally, is solicited.

CARD COLUMN.

[Professional and Business Cards, not exceeding five lines in length, inserted in this Column for \$5 per annum, longer ones charged in proportion.]

D. R. SAMPLE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PLYMOUTH, IND.

Special attention given to cases in Marshall and Stark counties.
I am permitted to refer to
J. M. WESTWELL, Plymouth;
E. W. WOOLMAN,
April 16, 1857.—25y1.

MARY ANN KELING,
MISS BECKMAN EAST,
Fashionable Dress Maker.

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Plymouth and vicinity, that she will make up dresses in the most fashionable style.
Having considerable experience in the above business she flatters herself that she will be able to give satisfaction to all who may require her services.
Her residence on the north side of La Porte street, west of Mr. J. L. Westwell's residence.
April 24, 1857.—25y1.

A CARD.

D. R. BROWN hereby gives notice to those indebted to him to pay or make account to set right in and pay up the details he has against them, without delay, and save trouble.

He will attend to all calls in his profession. Of fee at the Tin Shop of R. M. BROWN & CO. March 19, 1857.

CALVIN ANDERSON. JOHN J. KNOX

HEDDEKIN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

ANDERSON & KNOX,
PROPRIETORS.

Passengers conveyed to and from the City Free.

February 26, 1857.

MILLER & GEORGE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SOUTH BEND, IND.

W. L. attend all terms of the Marshall Circuit and Common Pleas Courts.
February 3, 1857.—m6.

J. J. VINALL, M. D.
Homoeopathic Physician.

PARTICULAR attention paid to
Obstetric Practice, and Chronic Diseases of Women, and Diseases of Children.
Office over Palmer's Store, corner of Michigan and La Porte streets.
May 3, 1856.—7y1.

THE CHINESE SUGAR CASE.—Leonard Wray, Esq., the well known sugar importer of England, reached this country on Saturday last by the Asia, and is to arrive here this evening. It is understood among scientific men at the North, that he comes to the United States to start a business of making sugar from the Sorgho or Chinese sugar cane, in which he is experienced, having been connected with it in France and Africa. We have seen specimens of the sugar made from it in France, in all respects equal to the best New Orleans, and of the alcohol made from the same staple. In France the yield of sugar from this material ranges from 1500 to 2500 lbs. per acre, and of alcohol from 400 to 600 gallons.—Wash. Star of Saturday.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—An artist connected with Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper recently visited the Washington Monument, being the only person who has investigated those parts for some months. He reports:

Thanks to gravitation, this monument of dead stone is not forever to remain an eye sore to the people of Washington, City, and an offence to the citizens of the world, for the North-west corner of the shapless pile is already burying itself in the muddy bank of the Potomac, and before many years we will have a leaning tower, or an unmeaning mass of fallen stones and mortar.—To complete it is impossible without taking down what is already erected, and by spile driving, and the outlay of a half million, secure a proper foundation on which to have it rest.

THE REPUBLICAN.

L. MATTINGLY, Editor.
PLYMOUTH, IND.
Thursday Morning, May 7, 1857.

Congressional Corruption Case.

Several of the bogus Democratic papers having made an attack upon Messrs. Colfax and Holloway for voting against the expulsion of the members of the House charged with corruption, we regard it but as an act of justice to our own worthy and talented Representative to publish his defence in justification of that vote. We should have done so sooner had we not been interrupted in the issue of the "Republican" by circumstances well known to our readers. The attack upon Mr. Colfax's motives will doubtless be brought up again, by the party hyenas, should that gentleman ever again be a candidate for reelection, and we therefore, think it necessary to lay Mr. Colfax's reasons for his vote before our readers, so that they will be able to place the proper estimate upon whatever attack a stipendiary press may make upon him hereafter in regard to this matter.

"The investigation of the committee had been secret and exparte. Members were implicated by witnesses examined in private, in a room from which the accused parties were excluded. Evidence given by those witnesses, which would bear in favor of the persons attacked, was suppressed in the report made by the committee to the House, as was accidentally discovered by an examination of the manuscript at the printing office where it was put in type. And, when the report was made, the Committee insisted that there should be no trial except the secret and one sided one which they conducted; and that upon the garbled and exparte testimony thus submitted by them, the members should be expelled. The defendants pointed to the Constitution, which secures to all accused persons the right of a public trial, and the still higher and more valuable right of confronting the witnesses against them, face to face, before the tribunal which was to pass sentence on them, and they asked for three rights, which are not denied in any court in Christendom, to the vilest felon or the basest outlaw. But the committee said no. The House of Representatives, following the lead of the committee said no. And we then determined, without finding fault with those who preferred not to put themselves in a position liable to misrepresentation and attack, to vote No on their reports; and thus to vindicate the principle that these constitutional safeguards against injustice should not be stricken down by our vote. The defendants even professed that the time to be spent in the trial should be limited—or that the examination might be made by a committee holding its sessions openly, and at which they might be privileged to be present. But this too was refused.

If there is one of our constituents who would like to be convicted on the mere finding of a Grand Jury, secret and exparte like this Committee's, without any subsequent public trial or any public opportunity to confront the witnesses against them, then that constituent has a right to complain of our votes. But to every one else, who would do to others as they would have others to do to them, we are ready to submit our action, with the fullest confidence that they will approve it fully and entirely. We have said nothing in this argument as to the probable guilt, or innocence of the parties, for our votes were based on no presumptions or surmises thereof, but on the legal and constitutional principles we have indicated. But it is worthy of notice that in the one which was thoroughly discussed, that of Dr. Welch, of Conn., although the committee were so satisfied of his guilt that they demanded his expulsion, the house through that discussion, became satisfied of his innocence, and acquitted him by an overwhelming majority. If upon an open trial, and upon open testimony, the other accused parties had not satisfactorily vindicated themselves from the charges against them, we should have voted to expel every one of them. With a public investigation refused, we should not vote to convict the editor of the Sentinel, or a member of Congress—nor do we believe he would himself, under similar circumstances, convict, or punish any accused person in the city of Indianapolis.

The bogus Democracy will not attempt, we think, to refute the correctness of the principles set forth in the following able and well written article, from the Indiana Journal. They hope by evasion and misrepresentation to make the people believe that the Republicans are responsible for the failure of the Revenue and Appropriation bills, but the people of Indiana are becoming too intelligent to be longer humbugged, as they have been in years past by their party. The hand writing is on the wall, and they read their doom while their knees smite each other with terrific force; for they know they must give up their false claims. This troubles them greatly, for although some of them are not afraid to steal, most of them are too lazy to work and rather ashamed to beg.

The Majority Shall Rule.

If our Government rests upon any principle at all, and not upon a happy whim, or convenient accident, it is that the will of the majority shall be the law, so long as

that will is expressed according to law. A Republican Government is the will of a majority, and it is nothing else. Like every vital principle either in the body politic or the human body, a violation in any degree is a derangement that may result in death. It is possible that inherent vigor may survive such a blow or a dozen, but again it is possible that it may not. There is no safety but in the absolute preservation of the principle. For this reason we hold any amount of temporary inconvenience of less danger than a single violation of the fundamental principle of the Government which may cause no inconvenience at the moment. Nobody may suffer at a moment from a single overthrow of the rights of a majority by the minority, but where is the security that a second, a third, and a fifth, and any number, may not follow the first? The Government once moved, however slightly, from its foundation, may not stop in its course till it rushes to ruin. This danger is the duty of every good citizen to avoid, and see avoided by all within his control. And it is the more necessary the more insignificant the apparent danger. If a minority may, in a matter so slight as the election of a trivial State officer, overthrow the majority by faction or revolution, they may do again when there is more at stake, and give the example to their opponents to do it when the majority changes sides, till there may be absolutely no government but the greatest force, or the most resolute impudence. We do not say such a danger is at all imminent in this State, but it is not impossible. And whatever possibility there may be of it is due solely to the partial success of the revolutionary resistance to the laws by the minority in the Senate, on the last night of the session. That minority can as easily prevent any legislation as they prevented legislation in the Miller case. And the only security that they will not be their own whims, or fears. They have set the example of defying law in the execution of partisan purpose. That example, like a stone dropped into a lake, is still sending widening circles, and disturbing further as it goes. The full measure of its influence is not known yet.

Against that act of the minority of our State Senate, we protested recently in a review of Dr. Sage's apology for submitting to it, and said that it was of more importance that this fundamental principle of the Government should be preserved than that any particular act of legislation should be carried or defeated. The New Albany Tribune thus notices this position:

"Strange doctrine this—that the admission or non-admission of any man to the Senatorial rights is of more importance in preserving the Government than the passage of the necessary revenue and appropriation bills! Why, had Mr. Miller and Mr. Shryock both been sent home to run the race over again, (and we are inclined to believe that would have been the proper course)—had Mr. Woods been expelled, and the people of Clarke left without a Senator—individual rights might have been outraged, and the will of the majority overruled, and yet the wheels of Government would still roll on."

No, the mere "admission or non-admission of a man to a seat in the Senate" is not of more importance than the passage of revenue bills nor did we say so. It is the principle involved in the decision, and not the immediate consequences of it, that we regarded. The admission or rejection of any particular Senator, by a legal vote, is of no consequence to anybody but himself. But his admission or rejection, in a mode that sets the Constitution at defiance, is a very different thing. A majority may exclude a member, and the worst of it will be that he will lose his anticipated pay. But if a minority decides the case, by a determined opposition to the laws and rules of legislation, the case is widely different and worse. Against such an act the majority ought to fight till the last. They may surely be as resolute in supporting the laws as the minority in opposing them. The half dozen shillings that John Hamden refused to pay as ship money were a trifle, but the regeneration of the British Government sprang from his refusal to yield to the illegal demand for it. Our New Albany friend condemns such picaresque rectitude. The Rockford Herald puts the case very forcibly in the following extract from a reply to Dr. Sage's letter: "The Herald, by the way, is an American sheet, and its remarks, therefore, the more worthy of attention, as not influenced by party attachment:

"The first duty of the Senate was to pass upon the qualification of its members. The case had been referred to a committee, and as Dr. Sage says, had been laid over by consent of all parties until the last Saturday of the session. It came up in the regular order of business and could have been disposed of in ten minutes. The Democrats did not doubt the justice of the disqualification they knew would be made of it; for they were well aware that Miller held his seat by fraud. But they swore that they would not stand to their agreement to take up the case, and that no other business should be done unless this case was laid over until the next session. They violated their word, as they always do, and refused to stand by an agreement entered into in good faith. They were obstinate to the last. And who will blame the Mad Republicans for manifesting as much obstinacy and firmness for the right as their opponents did for the wrong? But the Republicans, when they found their opponents would not stand to their agreement, offered every fair mode of getting over the difficulty. They offered to send Miller and Shryock both home.

They did not urge that Shryock should take the seat to which he was so clearly entitled. They only asked that the Senate should do its duty and pass upon the claims of one who held his seat by fraud.

A Republican Senator also offered to resign if Miller would resign and thus get over the difficulty. But the Democrats would not hear to that. Nothing would do them but to pass over the case contrary to rule, law, and precedent, or to share off all business and let all the important bills die, and the State go without revenue."

The bogus Democratic prints will hardly attempt a refutation of the following expose of the conduct of that party in reference to the Woods' case, which we copy from the Indiana Journal. The Shamocratic papers have the effrontery recently to accuse the Republican party of violating the Constitution! Their cheeks should mantle with shame at the mention of the word Constitution! No party, certainly, ever violated it so frequently, or set it aside with less ceremony whenever it stood in the way of their party's advancement—and yet they carp about this constitution, and profess an excessive veneration for that instrument! What hypocrisy! But read the article from the Journal.

The Woods Case.
Leroy Woods held the office of Senator from Clarke County. While in possession of it, he was appointed Moral Instructor to the Penitentiary. The Constitution forbids any man to hold "two offices of trust and a profit at the same time." Both these offices were within this Constitutional description. To the first is attached a daily pay of three dollars during the session of the Legislature, and to the last an annual salary of five hundred dollars. Mr. Woods, as proved by the receipts on file in the State's archives, drew the pay of Instructor while holding the office of Senator. Here was a plain violation of the Constitution. One or the other of these offices he was incompetent to hold. The decisions of Courts, and of the Courts of this State, have ruled that the acceptance of a second office vacates the first, if it is impossible to hold both. The law is reasonable. Mr. Woods had therefore vacated the office of Senator. Yet he came to the meeting of the Legislature, and participated in its organization and business. The Senate properly resented this intrusion, and asked the Judiciary Committee to examine the facts, and report if he could legally hold the Senatorial office. The committee reported at length, showing the facts we have stated, and decided that he was no longer a Senator. The majority anxious to proceed with business wanted to act at once upon his case. The minority refused, and by breaking a quorum, a revolutionary movement, prevented action. In this state of affairs, clearly violating the Constitution, Mr. Woods took part in a party caucus held in the Hall of the House to select United States Senators. He, and they with whom he associated, professed to regard this selection as a legal election. He and they knew that there could be no legislative act without the separate concurrence of both branches, and that a joint convention was a legislative act, and they knew that the Senate not only refused to concur in that act, but protested against it every time it was performed. Thus holding the office of Senator contrary to the constitution, he used it to violate the constitution again. While in the act of committing the second violation, the Senate, which had not adjourned to attend the "caucus," but remained in session without pause or break in the business, took the committee's report from the table, and concurred in it. Thus Mr. Woods was legally declared no Senator. This action was twice affirmed on the succeeding day by a vote refusing to change the record which stated his eviction. But the President of the Senate, contrary to law, declared that he would recognize Mr. Woods if the Senate did not, and by his own authority alone tried to reinstate the man. The Senate insisted that its own action should be recognized. The President refused, refused to allow any business to be done, and refused to entertain any motion, unless his will was allowed to overrule the Senate. Thus he "locked" the Senate five days together. When the Miller case came up he again locked it in the same way till the last day, and then his partisans refused to allow any vote to be taken. This is the Woods case.

The only point any Democrat has ever attempted to make, has been the assumed absence of a quorum when Mr. Woods was ousted. There is nothing in the point. A quorum is presumed by law to be present, till official information is had to the contrary. Such information there was not had in this case. The Senate had been regularly in session for an hour, transacting business. Some of the members, nobody knows how many, went out. Where they went, or for what, was no affair of the Senate's. Members are always running out and back from their seats. The Senate paid no attention to the absence of the few who went away. It kept regularly in session. And in regular session, with no information of any kind that a quorum was not present, ousted Mr. Woods. The act was as clearly legal as any act ever performed by any legislative body. He, at the very moment, was committing a doubly illegal act, first in acting as Senator while holding another office, and second in attempting to elect Senators contrary to the Constitution, and by deliberate and open fraud. Such a man, the Democrats resort to revolution to keep in his seat. They violated the Constitution to enable a man to hold two offices at once. This is the case. If any Democrat can view the conduct of his partisans without blushing, he is fit for his associates.

CHINESE SUGAR CASE IN MARI.—At a recent meeting of the Farmer's Club, at West Minot, Mr. Geo. Murdock produced a pint of excellent Syrup which he had obtained from twenty stalks of Chinese Sugar Cane grown by him last year. He thinks the cane will thrive where corn will and that it will prove profitable either for fodder or sweet.

THE MORMONS.
The Military Power and Political Purposes of the Mormons.
To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN:—From a military order recently published in your paper I infer that a division of the United States Army is to move into Utah. This news will be hailed with joy by thousands of Americans in every State and Territory of the confederacy, who have suffered directly as well as indirectly by the merciless outrages of the Mormons, committed while quietly pursuing their toilsome journey overland to Oregon and California. Every indignity has been offered to emigrants, every species of property stolen, every species of crime committed. The federal law has been trampled in the dust, Government officials set at defiance, manacled, threatened and insulted; justice thwarted; the prison doors have been opened and the criminals set free. All this would not satisfy them, but they must enter the Hall of Records and publicly burn the archives of the Territory.

Now, as evidence of their ingratitude hatred to Americans, and everything pertaining to America, and these sentiments are being constantly taught and preached, I will cite as follows:

A Gentle shall not board in my family, and if one of my houses was rented to a Gentile, after the time had expired I would burn it down! That's the doctrine.—Jediah Grant.

If a Gentile were boarding in my family and I should bow down to pray, and the Gentile or heathen should hesitate, I would say to him, bow down, you devil! This is doctrine, and I know it, and any man who shall oppose it shall be destroyed.—Helen C. Kimball.

Their religious tenet may be inferred from the following:

I believe in marrying brothers and sisters; I believe in the pre-existence of man; that Adam and Eve are the parents of all men, spiritually and physically; that all the saints of this dispensation will be resurrected by Joseph Smith, Jr. If I am ever saved, I expect to be saved by and through the atonement of Joseph Smith.—Brigham Young.

Were my daughter to marry a Gentile, I would save her in this kingdom, namely, I would cut her throat from ear to ear.—Brigham Young.

The advocacy of internal improvements may be inferred from the following:

Mr. Lee, who piloted the Government troops through on the route (south of Great Salt Lake) last Spring (1854) wished to publish a book—a guide of the route—but was prevailed on not to do so, as the Presidency there (Carson Valley) did not wish the emigration to pass that way.—Elder Johnson.

Objects of Missionaries:—Most of the foreign Missionaries will be called home.—They will be sent all among the Indian tribes to teach them agriculture, the mechanics are military tactics.—Brigham Young.

Means of defence. We have the self-loading twenty-four repeating rifle, the Minnie rifle, Browning's revolving five-shooting rifle, Colt's rifle and pistol and a revolving cannon, or field piece.—Elder Johnson.

All the above-named fire-arms; powder, ball, &c., are in process of secret manufacture.

What the Indians are expected to do: It (the United States mail) may come this way a while yet as they (the Indians) wish to cut off the mail going from here.—Elder Hewitt.

The Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes have banded together against the Gentiles to the number of 3,000 warriors.—Walker, chief of the Utah Indians.

The Lamanites (Ladians) are the battle-axe of the Lord in the hands of the Mormons.—Mormon Bible.

There is more union in the Masonic order than any other except the Mormon.—Helen C. Kimball.

The right of private search by "rogues' keys" is a peculiar characteristic order of the Mormons.—Memoranda.

The law and the prophets:
A kingdom can exist within a Republic.—Brigham Young.

No one was ever known to dissent from the will of Brigham Young.—Oran Pratt.

What may be expected:
If Government officers ever interfere with our women again I will cut their throats from ear to ear.—Brigham Young.

A division of the United States Army shall never winter in this valley again.—Brigham Young.

The above quotations are taken from a mass of information collected in 1854—55, during nearly a year's stay in Utah, all of which came under my personal observation, and was noted at the time it was spoken. I have been thus particular in noticing these quotations, that the public may know upon what is based the conclusions that follow.

The Mormon priesthood is a consolidated system of police, compounded from the Aaronic, Levitical and Melchizedek priesthoods, is known by the name of "The Church of Latter Day Saints of Jesus Christ." Brigham Young is the prophet, priest, and king of the Saints. His will

is law; he is the vice-gent of God, deriving authority directly from Him, which is absolute when he says "thus saith the Lord." Brigham stands upon the shoulders of his two counselors; they stand upon the shoulders of the other ten apostles; they stand upon the shoulders of the bishops; they stand upon the shoulders of the captains of fifties and severals; they stand upon the shoulders of the lay members of the church; they stand upon the shoulders of the laboring classes who till the soil which supports the pile. From this towering height Brigham issues his edicts to the people, and with the scorpion lash of his tongue he lashes every one into silence.

"No one was ever known to dissent from his will." The entire fraternity is bound together by oaths the most solemn to support the church and nothing but the church, and every man, woman, and child is constituted a police officer, always on duty, required to report to the head whenever anything of sufficient interest occurs to justify it. From this you will not fail to perceive that the church form is but a closely compacted system of police, having a head from which it derives all power, and a body forming a nucleus around which are gathering the ignorant, the superstitious, the bigoted, the outlaws, and the dissatisfied of all countries in the world, who are taking refuge, as they suppose, under the wings of the angel of the last dispensation. However deluded the great mass of their followers may be, the leaders are not deluded, but are known from choice, willfully misleading the mass for the purpose of obtaining and wielding power, boldly predicting the overthrow of the Republic, when they will resume the reins of government and proclaim Mormonism to be the enlightened world.

Every species of information is studiously kept from the people except their own doctrines, which are so ingenious and fascinating that they bewilder rather than enlighten, till the feeble mind becomes lost in the maze of metaphysical theories, and looking around for some sure anchor of safety, despairing falls prostrate at the feet of the monster, imploring him, in the language of the scripture, "I believe; help thou mine unbelief."

The enslaving appellation of "brother and sister" is applied to all classes indiscriminately, which, with the plurality-wife system, and the marriage of blood sisters, breaks up an obliterated every vestige of the family relation.

One-tenth of all the property, and one-tenth of all the products are demanded as "tithing," and then, not only the man, but his wives and children, and his property entire, are consecrated to the Church. All are at the disposal of Brigham.

The entire population of the State are enrolled in the militia, who are under weekly (some daily) military drill, every one of whom, from the boy of twelve to the man of eighty years, is required to keep on hand one hundred rounds of cartridges, one gun or rifle, one or more pistols, swords, sabres, knives, &c., all he can obtain; and then, in the event of war, the women and children are to fight with any weapon they can command. Now, when we consider their location, a thousand miles inland on every side, in the mountain fastnesses of the continent; their numbers, which, according to Chief Justice Drummond, are one hundred thousand in the Territory, and two hundred in the surrounding States and Territories; their appliances of war; their secret agents in every nook and corner of the Republic; their emissaries among every Indian tribe on the continent, teaching them "the mechanic arts and military tactics," they amount to something more than we have been accustomed to regard them.—They have settlements on Salmon River, Oregon Territory, and on Lewis River, near Puget Sound, in Washington Territory, in Carson Valley and at San Bernardino, California. They instigated the Indians to revolt in Oregon and Washington Territories in the late war, and were, in my judgment, the cause that created the necessity for the proclamation of martial law by Governor Stevens; and when the Governor forwarded a supply train of goods up to, and for Nez Perces in payment of debts contracted with them when returning from the Black feet or Crows, in the winter of 1855-6, on the arrival of the train at Col. Craig's Indian agency for the Nez Perces, they had been induced to favor Konkum, the Yankin war-chief, refused to receive the goods either in payment of debts or as presents, and ordered all the whites to leave the country. Col. Craig, the Indian Agent, was retained, in case of need, the train returned hastily to Dallas; but other whites among the Nez Perces, instead of coming to the Dallas, and claiming the protection of the United States Army, went through the country of the Indians to the Mormon settlement, on Salmon River, for protection. In Col. Shaw's last battle with the Indians in the Grand Ronde, among the camp equipage of the enemy, he captured ammunition with Mormon labels on it.

Now permit me to conduct you to San Francisco, Cal., on the ever memorable 18th day of August 1856, and behold the streets of that ill-fated city thronged with men and arms. The Federal Constitution has been upheaved, the laws overturned, and the "Committee Vigilantes" have instituted a reign of terror. The Committee lays down its power and call to its adherents to celebrate its retirement to law and order. The streets are decorated and hung with flags, but alas, the star-spangled flag of the free was set aside! The all-seeing eye over the crescent, on which was inscribed "Vigilantes" occupied the foreground, with a U. S. flag on either side. Immediately in the rear of these, also in the centre, hung the Mormon emblem (worn by them as military badges) of "bees hives and bees" in the rear of these, between other State's flags, was the "Lone Star" on blue ground surrounded by a constellation. These are the prominent emblems of Mormonism, except the secret signs of the Priesthood which are worn on the under-garments, and are of course invisible. No one knew the object of the secret order "Vigilantes" but those who recognize Brigham as their prophet, priest and king. This Vigilance Committee, of 1851 was an experiment of Mormon strength, headed by Samuel Baugh, Faby P. Pratt and others, and the Vigilance Committee of 1856 may be regarded in the same light. If not Mormon let some one assign reasons for the setting aside of the United States flag and the display of the ensigns of Mormonism.

Throughout the States and Territories, at various and convenient localities, the Mormons have what they term "Stakes in Zion," and each stake is governed by a presidency. It may not be known to many that there is a stake in the city of New York, whose president is editor of a paper called the *Mormon*; at Council Bluffs is another stake and another paper; at Independence another stake; at St. Louis, &c. Their agent and spies are in every city in the Union, adapting themselves to surrounding circumstances, luring the ignorant and unsuspecting into their meshes; secretly denouncing individuals whom they suspect capable of informing against them; pursuing their victims with a pertinacity that overcomes all obstacles; and their agent in Congress keeps them constantly advised of the policy and aims of the General Government. They are in the frontier post offices either by appointment as postmasters or as clerks, and have the opportunity of supervising the transit and distribution of all mail matter; and it may not be improbable that to this cause may be traced the loss of so many letters going to and coming from the Pacific Territories.

VERTIS.

The Hoo Cholera, says a late No. of the Hamilton, Ohio, Intelligencer, is prevailing to a fearful extent in this vicinity. The hogs at the distillery south of town are dying at the rate of twenty per day.

"Do you go to school now, Charlie?"
"Yes sir, I had a fight to-day, too," he replied.

"You had? Which whipped?"
"Oh, I got whipped," he replied, with great frankness.

"Was the other boy bigger than you?"
"No, he was littler."

Well, how came you to let a littler boy whip you?"
"Oh, you see, he was madder than I was."